WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

Effect of the Elections.

The moral effects of the late elections are very good. Adversity has its lessons as wel as prosperity. The Radicals are learning slowly, but surely, in that costly school whose teacher is experience. The South ern people have long been cursed with many of their costly iniquities, and the good everywhere have called aloud for reform, but formerly to no purpose. The Bureau, that Eldorado of lazy officials, a great and expensive Radical organization for political purposes, the chief object of which seems to have been to initiate negroes into loyal leagues and furnish candidates for their suffrage, is about to lose the support of its pious chief. We have said that the expenses and

wickedness of this Bureau was one of the heaviest burdens which the Badicals had to bear in the late campaigns, and to it, as much as any other source, would they owe their defeat, and we did not count without our host. General Howard, is submitting the recommendation for the suspension of the Freedmen's Bureau, we are more than half inclined to believe, is making a virtue of necessity. The leader- have discovered that it is unpopular; that the negro vote having been seemed and its uses very much curtailed, therefore they are unwilling to risk it in the Presidential contest things, General Howand has gone through with the ceremony of making an extended trip through the South, (he did not honor North Carolina,) and has formally announced that he believes the "Nation's wards" no longer need the protection of the Bureau. There are other suggestions in regard to the danger of the political rights of freedmen which may be of use to them, which will be found in the extract we publish below, but we advise them that the greatest difficulty in bestowing any political privileges upon them is, that they fit to exercise them for the lov of the land.

Anyhow, whether the Freedmen's Bureau is of any further benefit to the negroes or the Radicals, it would seem that they will be compelled to do without it. The influence of the Northern elections was too decisive not to have a marked effect upon calculating politicians, and in the nature of things that influence, sooner or later, must show itself. It appears now that this favorite institution is to be the first victim offered upon the altar of Conservatism to appease an outraged country. Other sacrifices will follow until the will of the people shall triumph, and justice and liberty be

See what effect the elections have had upon a leading Radical, and he the mouthpiece of a most important interest :

"Gen. Howard has returned from an extensive that the freedmen can get along without the Bu-reau in their education and self-support, if protected in their civil rights. Gen Howard's testi mony must be accepted, as against those who have represented that they are continually becoming less capable of self-support. The present comes from the false policy of their leaders, who would protect the negroes by disfranchising the whites. In such a struggle the blacks are sure to go under, and will have their false friends to thank

The Wealth and Growth of the Country. som as the rose." Mr. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his just completed report, states that there are now thirty-seven thousand miles of completed railway in the United States, which is at the rate of a thousand miles a year since the work of constructing them was begun. There are in the course of construction at the present time about eighteen thousand miles additional. Mr. Wilson asserts that the domestic trade of the United States is now worth five billions of dollars. Speaking of the Pacific railroads, now in process of construction, or projected, he claims that the trade of the Indies, of China, of Japan, of all the Eastern world, must flow into this country. We are now, he says, our routes to China, Japan and the Indies. The command of their trade will revolutionize the commerce of the world, and transfer the great commercial and financial centre of christendom from London to New York. Mr. Wilson estimates that there is room enough on the great Pacific slope for forty new States. He thinks that by the commencement of the next century we will be a united country of one hundred States, with the control of all the great treasure try has commenced her grand imperial tion and natural growth of the country will place us at over one hundred millions of people by the year 1900.

In view of these great and not extravagant calculations, how contemptible and evanescent appear the things that now disturb and embarrass us so seriously. What an ephemera and cypher is the negro even in the near future of the country, and how great white race that is to rule this counthe locomotive.

The Cotton Tax.

original agreement.

manded by both the planter and factor, more kindly the new citizens of the United

resentations were before the Senate, the lecision of the House postponing the re-

fact, in unison with the action of merchants | the depraved. in other places, we respectfully submit to propriety of their taking immediate action | Irish and African races : in the premises by sending a committee to Washington to confer with Congress upon the subject. The question is of too momentous importance to the South to be left to the mere stereotyped form of petition. We should show our interest in, and appreciation of, its importance by personal endeavors in behalf of its removal. Let men of business character be sent on, who, with representatives from other commercial quarters, whose familiarity with the burdens this tax entails, the straitened circumstances of the farmers, and the penniless condition of the laborers, whose necessities gion in the style most popular even in the 16th its repeal would alleviate, will give the information required and have the influence

needed to act upon Congress to cause the

immediate reduction of the fax.

The tax levied upon cotton is required to support the Freedman's Bureau. Now, if the Government of the United States is the heart to sympathize with the wronged and gress of the same mind and temper. next year. In consequence of this state of determined to sustain lazy negroes and whites ut its own expense, it is not proper that the whole amount should be collected from the white cotton planter and the color. tory ed cotton laborer. The white men who own the lands, and the industrious negroes who work them, should not be taxed one-fifth of the proceeds of the income of their property and labor to support in idle and wicked indulgence the white or black the Bureau and live upon the tax levied upon the property and labor of the industrious and virtuous. If the twenty-five millions of dollars, which will be collected from the South this year, under the operaand the people of the North have so declared tion of this cotton tax, were left in the posses- whom the English tried to bribe with \$60,000 in at the ballot-box, and that declaration will be sion of those whose capital and industry will earn it, this section could well provide for its own meritorious poor; the Freedmen's Bureau's occupation would be gone; and the swarms of tax-gatherers and other office-holders from the North, whose "enormous frauds" upon the Treasury have not only made for themselves "colossal fortunes at the public expense," but whose Radical wickedness. operations have in no little degree crippled and embarrassed the finances of the country, could be dispensed with, and the expenses of the Government very much curtailed. The removal, therefore, in its immediate financial effect upon the public revenue, will be most beneficial. Surely, men will not let their partizan feelings carry them to such lengths as to continue a tax which is sucking the very life-blood of the nation, from sectional prejudices or from motives of party success. Let the tour through the South, and gives it as his opinion abolition of the cotton tax and the Freedmen's Bureau, twin sisters of sectional hate and party corruption, go hand in hand, and a long step will be taken towards financial recuperation, organization of a permanent and lucrative labor system, and generous, hope-inspiring reconciliation, which will again arouse our people with confidence

The Southern Judiciary,

and make the Southern "wilderness blos-

It would seem that the civil courts are gradually being practically abolished in the South, under the operation of the Military Bills and the tyrannical orders of the com

In this State, two of our most able and efficient judicial officers-Judges Merrimon and Fowle--have resigned, and their places cannot be filled, on account of the required oath of office. Indeed, the place of the former was temporarily supplied, but infirm health and advanced age has compelled the resignation of Judge LITTLE, and we have accrued subsequent to the ratification of the doubt if the two vacancies can possibly be filled by lawyers of character and learning who could take the test-oath, and are wilthree thousand miles ahead of England in ling to assume the responsibilities of the positions. In South Carolina, one Judge has been removed for not obeying the milihe was unwilling to do so. General Pope has removed one in Georgia for similar reasons. We have already announced the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and we now learn from the Jackson Clarion that Judges ELLETT and HARRIS, the remaining Judges and Districts. [or who adhered to the Union and of that Court, have resigned, leaving the resisted rebellion, in obedience to the paramount shipments of the world. He says this coun- State without a Supreme Court, with no course, with the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in of August, 1861, nor of any of the Acts suppletrade in her power, and that the immigra- keeping with the dignity of the position, or consistent with the important and responstble duties devolving upon such high

Thus we see, day after day, the welfare of the country-all the conservative features have been in the civil or military service of the of the government-sacrificed upon the altar of Radicalism.

Our West Indian Purchase,

The President informs Congress in his silly it is in him to be using his little mo- late message that a treaty has been conclument of power to make an enemy of the ded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. try with a sway to which the negro, a gen- John's to the United States. The two eration hence, will be no greater impedi- islands thus proposed to be purchased from ment than the worm is to the progress of Denmark belong to the group called the Virgin Islands. St. Thomas contains forty-five square miles and twelve thousand blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, rathled on the folial day of March, 1836, and entitled "An Act con-cerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, five square miles and twelve thousand It is said that the action of the Commit- eight hundred inhabitants, and St. John tee on Ways and Means on the cotton tax, forty-two square miles and twenty-five to postpone the reduction till after the crop hundred inhabitants. Neither of these of 1867 was stimulated by the Treasury De- islands possess a rich soil, but they will partment. It was understood that they had prove invaluable to the United States as by the same rules, and be enforced in the same agreed upon reduction at their first meeting, naval stations and coaling depots, for which and the postponement was unexpected and their purchase was intended. They poscaused by influences subsequent to the sess but little or no value to Denmark, as that government can well afford to part This conclusion, followed by the hasty with its West Indian possession for the approval of the House of this recommen- large sum doubtless agreed upon. We dation is sincerely to be regretted, and take it for granted, in face of the economic destroyed the stores occupied by Geo. H. must exert a baneful influence in all busi- cal reform which has seized many Sena- Kelly, Esq., and Dr. R. M. Norment. The ness circles. The South will not alone tors, that the sum asked for will be appro- fire originated in the store occupied by Mr. suffer should the bill become a law in its priated and the purchase confirmed. We Kelly, and was occasioned by accident. present shape. Immediate relief is de- hope that the mother government will treat

The Irish.

Since the Honorable Mr. Bingham, of duction would be reversed, and that body Ohio, who is somewhat known by his suc also be induced to recede from its position. cessful efforts in the "taking off" of Mrs. We see in many cities that the business Surratt, has said that the negroes are as men are taking active steps to bring about well qualified to vote as those who hav the repeal of this onerous and rainous tax. been brought up at the tail of the wheel Their position and information make them | barrow meaning by this allusion the more particularly familiar with the ruin Irish-it has become very popular to re which its imposition will cause, and their peat the slander by the apologists of negro council will be on this account more highly suffrage, even in the South. It can only be appreciated by Congress. In view of this believed by the ignorant and repeated by

The Land We Love, in its last issue, thus the Chamber of Commerce of our city the refers to Mr. Bingham's comparison of the

Does he know that Wellington, the greatest oldier of Great Britain, was an Irishman? That the sweetest poet of the English language was Moore, an Irishman? That, according to Walter scott, the most vigorous writer of pure idiomatic eglich was Swift, an Irishman? That the greatest British statesman was Burke, an Irishman Does he know that Byron said of Sheridan, the rishman, "He has written the best comedy, the best farce, the bert address in the English tongue, and to crown all, he has delivered the very best oration ever conceived or heard of in any conntry?" It may be some rebuke to Mr. B's radical appudence to fell him that the profoun lest sensyion ever made in the British parliament was caused by the speeches of those two Irishmen Burke and Sheridan, during the trial of Warren Hastings. The great Bummer Hastings had just bought to a successful conclusion the conquest Indis. He had swept over that unhappy re century, stealing, plundering, barning and murthe heart of the conquering nation by making war mort itself, and by furnishing dainty material illustrated pictorials of the suffering and humiliation of the conquered people. He was, therefore, feasted and honored, and was the Magous Appello, the adored idol of the British populace. But in this very hour of his triumph and is permiarity, these two generous Irishmen had oppressed; still better, they had the courage to connec the demigod and bring him to trial. I was the Begum speech of Sheridan delivered on

ronounced to be the master effort of British ora-Will it be worth while to tell Radical stupidity of these world-renowned Lish writers, Sterne, and painter, President of the Royal Academy ? Of literated. he great oriental scholar, Shea the Irishman? Of a long line of eminent orators, barrieters, statesmen and jurists, Curran, Grattan, Lord Plunket. we refer him to the school books. Has he ever lazaroni, who hang around the officers of heard of Bishop Shirle, Archbishop Usher-all Irishmen, and the last author of a chronology of philosopher said of Robert Boyle, the Irishman, tion will not be again given. without Robert Boyle, we would know nothing Does he know that one of the most eminent of the British Surgeons was Abernethy, the Irishman? Does he know that the first Commodore in the fresh will we ever keep the memory of that peeress soldier and noble Irish gentleman Patrick R.

If the honorable gentleman can mention a sinwith any one of those given above, then we will believe that Radical ignorance is not so great as

Important Order from Gen. Canby. We are indebted to Colonel Frank, Commandant of this Post, for the following im-

portant order from Gen. Canby : HEADQUARTERS 20 MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., November 27, 1867.

No. 134. I. It appearing that prosecutions have been in or acts of war committed during the existence of nostilities for the suppression of the rellion against he authority and government of the United States, and contrary to the intent and meaning of the Act of the Generally Assembly of that State. ratified on the 22d day of December, 1856, and entitled "An Act granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences com-

sons in the civil or military service of the United States, as fully and completely as by its terms it does apply to persons in the civil or military service of the State of during the late rebellion; and that it shall be taken and held to be the true intent and meaning of the said first section, that no such person "shall be held to answer on any indictment for any acts one in the discharge of any duties imposed on him, purporting to be by a law of " [the United] States] "the State or late Confederate States government, or by virtue of any order emanation sioned, of the militia or home guard or local poed or non-commissioned, of the late Confederate States government, or any officer, commissioned have been commenced against any person or persons contrary to the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid section, such persons shall not be taxed with the payment of any costs that may

Second. That it be taken and held to be the true intent and meaning of the several sections of the aforecited Act, "that in all cases where infound) "either in the County or Superior Courts, It is a mighty difficult piece of business to publican members favor a vote to-morrow. if the defendant can show that be was an officer or private in any of the above named organizations for in any way in the civil or military service of

Third, That it be taken and held to be the true

intent and meaning of the third section of the or property or of the protection of their families associated themselves together for the preserva-tion of law and order in their respective Counties authority and laws of the United States, ] "shall be entitled to all the benefits and provisions of possible chance of the Governor making this Act." And none of the provisions of the Act From Washington-Nominations\_Th mentary thereto, nor of any other law of the Conederate States, nor of the State of North Carolina. Fourth, That it shall be taken and held to be State or late Confederate States government, \* \* in either of the above named organizations, or in the service of the United States government. \* \* shall be held liable in any civil action for any act done in the discharge of any duty imposed upon

> federate States government." Nothing in the provisions of the law above cited | the cotton tax. or in this order shall be held to apply to any crime or offence coming within the cognizance or jurisdiction of the civil courts of the United States. II. Upon representation that improper and unfair advantages have been taken of the provisions of the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified on the 10th

chap. 40, § 7, p. 101]; That all parol "contracts between any persons thereto are whites.

By command of B't Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby Louis V. Caziaro, Aid-de Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen.

Fi in Lumberton. We learn that on Wednesday, the 4th, fire occurred in Lumberton, N. C., which

About seven or eight o'clock the clerk had occasion to draw some kerosene oil, and we cannot but think, if the proper rep- States than she has some of her old ones. and in doing so placed the candle within a

few feet of the barrel. Suddenly he discovered the whole air around the candle in flames, which was caused by the gas escaping from the barrel. Very soon the fire communicated itself to the can in which the oil was drawn, and before it could be extinguished the whole interior of the building was in flames. A portion of the stock was destroyed. The drug store of Dr. R. M. Norment, adjoining, was also burnt to the ground, but the most of the goods were saved. Mr. Kelly's loss is es-

have not learned. OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

timated at about \$2,500, half of which was

covered by insurance. The other losses we

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1867. Washington is at a white heat. The Presion the resolution for impeachment, all have I been disappointed, very much to combine to keep up a great and unusual ex citement. The President's message is received by his friends with the most une- unsettled to such a degree as to lock up Sta es are unsparing. Judging from effects produced by it here, the message will have a loring. Like a modern here, he endeared war to more firmly the opposition to Radicalism throughout the country. It is not likely that searcely a recommendation contained future, will place Representatives in Con-

It is only to Democratic majorities North that the South can look for a just recogthe occasion of the impeachment, which Byren nition of her political rights. The present condition of things with you will have to be endured, until, at the hands of national and honest men, the whole infamous sys Steele and Goldsmith? Of shee, the Irish poet tym of so-called "Reconstruction" is ob-

There is already much perturbed feeling on account of violations of faith on the part Saurin, O'Connell, Shiel, &c., &c ? Has this Radi- of newspapers which had the message, for cal ignoramus ever heard of poor Emmet! If not convenience sake, in printing, given to them in advance. The harm has been done gible ele gents for the sustenance of human the 1st of July, 1869. and the injury cannot be recalled, but the the Bible? Does he know that the great French result of it will be that the same considera-

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is first in importance after the message, and will be the subject of the greater part American Navy was John Parry, the Irishman, of Congressional discussion. Several finanbut they have emanated from men of little oung Mitchell-noble son of a noble sire! who prove that the great question of finance is gave his life for the detence of Fort Sumter; and not generally understood. It is very possible that Bingham, of Ohio, who is preparing a speech on this subject, will be able to say something sensible, but it is evident Congo, and Ashantee, which will bear comparison talent among legislators, to whom, unfortunately, is committed the monetary interests of the country. Members of Congress can set off in country towns their blatherskite fireworks to some advantage, but in their aggregate ability they sink so far beneath the level of real statesmen, that they become objects of pity. Some Tipton, or Thayer, or a Corbett, fresh from a bear hunt in the uncivilized regions of the Pacific slope, thinks he knows as much as a Hamilton, a Morris, a Badger, a Walker, or a McCulloch, and the first thing we know he gets up a bill. The inventive genius of such men, if confined to plough ing and harrowing, and reoting out stumps. would confer more lasting benefits on man-

derstand the position of the General. His present Executive.

The Vanderbilts, "tewarts, Astors, and The Senate judiciary committee expect all the more advanced doctrines of the &c., preferred against the Senator. Democratic party. He is evidently reser- The impeachment reports of the com-

doubt, as to whether Mr. Cooper will be nation of a majority of the House when the of Congress that the five-twenties be paid city before leaving for Baltimore where he tary edicts, and another resigned because that he acted under orders, till the contrary shall confirmed as " Acting Assistant Secretary matter comes up. of the Treasury." No personal reason ex- It is not likely that the President will ists for his rejection. If the nomination is send any nominations to the Senate this aforecited Act, "that all private citizens who, on rejected, it will be on account of his Con- week, though it is possible he may present sympathizes with the view that they ought of the Catholic Orphan's Fair, on Main account of age or from any other cause, were exresignation of Chief-Justice Handy, of the empt from service in any or all of the above named he fills the ancient requirements of a public ance on Friday next for the action of the proposes a plan for this purpose, as folling incident occurred. The Whig of Satorganizations, for the perservation of their lives officer, but partizan pique controls in these | Senate. days of the better judgment.

> Very truly, yours, CROMWELL.

Special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch,

Washington, Dec. 4.—Among the nomishall be held to abrogate or impair any right of citizenship by reason of not yielding and acknowledging allegance to the Confederate States.

In the Senate to-day were Col.

Cooper, assistant secretary of the Treasury Gen. N. L. Jeffries, register of Treasury Gen. N. L. Jeffries, register of Treasury J. Warren Bell, collector of customs at the true intent and meaning of the fourth section | Brownsville, Texas : John S. Wilton, treasof the aforecited Act, "that no person who may urer of the branch mint at New Orleans, vice Whittaker, suspended; and Gen. Jas. Virginia, vice James, suspended.

The galleries of the House were crowded | For Consul General to Havana there are to-day, expecting the impeachment discushim by any law or authority purporting to be a law of the "[United States,] "the State or late Consion, but it failed to come up. The whole Wolf, Esq., of Ohio, General Vickers, pre-

Condition of Thad. Stevens.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as the condition of Mr. Stevens : The feebleness of the condition of Hon. Thad. Stevens, was fully demonstrated in

the House to-day, when he offered two or lutions, he stood beside the clerk, and his whatever, whereof one or more of them shall be a voice could scarcely be heard at a distance person of color" shall be of the same validity, be of one hundred feet. When the President's message was read, he for a while occupied til he formally notifies the State Departthe hall and retired to his committee room. It is to his friends painfully evident that he is failing very rapidly, and he appears to

General J. A. Early.

sires to be remembered to his friends.

Lynchburg Virginian.

For the Journal, The Labor Question,

WILMINGTON, N. C., 2d Dec., 1867. To Dougald McMillan, Esq., President New Hanover Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR :- In reply to your many in quiries, and those of many of the members of your Society, in regard to the present prospects, I beg leave to say, I regard the the maintenance of the public credit. subject of Labor as first in magnitude, first in importance, and claiming our earliest

thought) to labor and provide homes and lions: To the Journal: The political fever in sustenance for themselves and families. I therefore entertained strong hopes that they would settle down into steady habits and the nucertainty of Congressional action class of useful laboring citizens. In this my regret and sorrow.

Southern country, the government has been no other commercial country has there been less quivocal commendation. In its praise they capital and paralyze enterprise with a most withering and blighting effect.

the change of disposition and habit of the

the circumstances which now surround us, it is one vital to our whole people, North any determined the policy of the S cretary, which as well as South, and should claim the most earnest attention and prompt action of the best minds of our land; and why? Because labor is the basis of agriculture; and what is two years the policy has been steadily, but careagriculture? you ask. I reply, It is that employment ordained by God himself, when he declared that by the sweat of your brow shall you eat bread, by which I unlife must come from the earth, and in exact proportion to the physical labor applied, tion are governed and directed by science, (which is simply an explanation of facts in the law of nature,) will be the yield of the earth in | teaction of the paper currency. reward of such labor. A prosperous and progressive agriculture is the basis of the cial bills have already been introduced, Without it, manufactures fail, commerce ment languishes, trade, traffic, and the common "1 the great necessity for preserving, foster- p'e, and cannot fin to receive the carnest and deing and clevating to the highest pitch of liberate attention of Congress the name among the descendants from Ginea, that there is a most miserable dearth of perfection, the agriculture of our countries and Ashantan which will be seen and Ashantan which will be seen as a most miserable dearth of perfection, the agriculture of our countries and Ashantan which will be seen as a most miserable dearth of perfection.

the subject of labor, its introduction, uses, Respectfully,

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Opinions of the President's Message\_Case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland Expected Summary\_Disposal of the Impeachment Matter Nominations Claimants for Different Missions-Mr. Greeley-The

FROM WASHINGTON.

message read in Congress to-day is the sub- influences of unconvertible Government seizure of such territory would be resorted ject of general comment to-night. The currency, to which no one can be blind. It would be useless to conceal the fact radicals are quite moderate in their critithat Radicalism is in a fearful state of cisms, though in a few instances Mr. John- show that the contraction should be apdoubt just now in regard to the politics of son has been denounced by them on ac-plied to the legal tenders, rather than to negotiated a treaty for its purchase, al-General Grant. A party governed by the count of the tone of the first portion of the the national bank notes. It does not ap- though he believed (as he said at the time first principles on which writs of de limitico | message, in which the reconstruction ques- prove the proposition of substituting the that the Constitution did not authorize it. nitted against the criminal laws of the State of inquirendo are issued, cannot be expected from is dissussed. The Conservatives, how-legal tenders for national bank notes, and If you now permit it to pass within the do North Carolina, lees public laws of North Caro- to look through the word covering their ever, especially commends that the policy of contraction minion of that of the African race just eyes without the aid of most powerful Mr. Johnson's argument, whilst they heart be continued. glasses. A boy just able to lisp the two lily praise the whole message as one of the Inconnection with the permanent resump- ignorance inseparable from it, you will the Act aforesaid shall be held to apply to all rer- words common sense, would be able to un ablest State papers that has come from the tion of specie payments, the report treats then be in a state far worse than you would

position is undoubtedly one which com- It was expected that some of the extreme tional faith, wise and stable revenue laws, mands the confidence and respect of a large republican members would indulge in de- vigorously enforced, economy in the public in States which were but lately the homes North Carolina or of the late Confederate States | body of our people. In fact, a grand mass | nunciatory speeches upon the reading of lie expenditures, "and a recognition of the of the free and intelligent of our own race meeting is to be held to day in New York the message, but it was quietly and atten- obligation of the Government to pay its city for the express purpose of endorsing tively heard, and afterwards temperately bonds in accordance with the understand- that this will happen. Every State at this discussed in private conversation.

other solid men, give this meeting their pat- to report upon the case of Senator Thomas, nor can national faith be kept without re- where Radicalism was thought to have its conage. Gen. Grant would not, under any of Maryland, on Monday next. The only sumption of specie payments. He says: circumstances, support or acquiesce in the testimony yet to be taken is that of Mr. leading feature of Radicalism, that is, negro | Sizeo, who is under subporta to appear | which retards growth instead of encouraging it; | race with any participation in its governlice of North Carolina, or any officer, commission- suffrage. Failing to support that, he could forthwith. The committee appear nearly which stimulates speculation but diminishes la- ment. find no resting place on the Radical plat- or quite ananimous in favor of permitting removal of the disease, and not by postponing the form, nor will be try to. It may be said, Mr. Thomas to take his seat, proofs having proper treatment of it is the expectation that the cheerful political aspect of the times, but ment." And that in all cases where proceedings on the other hand, that he will not endorse failed to sustain the charges of disloyalty,

ving for himself, so far as his political ac- mittee continue to be an exciting topic. tween the parties, and probably between a few hours will be granted for discussion, the upper and nother millstones of the two and that the probability is that a vote may commended of such duties. parties, he will be crushed, so far as his be taken on the resolution of the majority Presidential aspirations are concerned. of the committee on Thursday. Some Resteer safely between Seylla and Charybdis. without discussion, and they confidently It has already assumed a question of assert that such will be found to be the incli-

of this city, and General Averill, now our

sentative of the female suffrage interest, sition in the Cabinet.

session was taken up in the discussion of sent Secretary of Legation to Chili, and the sums named in the report. Mr. Hollister, of Connecticut. For minister to Equador candidates are numerous, most of them from Ohio. They are, Ex-Governor Ford, Colonel Brockway, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Spencer, Markbriet, Nixon, Caldwell, Allen and Nixon. The

six last named are residents of Cincinnati. again nominated for minister to Venezuela, Mr. Greeley has been officially notified of his nomination and confirmation, and unsion to Austria.

The parties who sold the President's Executive Mansion. How they obtained We received a letter yesterday from this the message is now pretty well understood, old veteran and hero, dated Drummond- and will be made public in a few days .ville, Providence of Ontario, Canada, where They were as guilty, morally, as though he is now located. Drummondville is half they had pledged their honor directly to a mile from Niagara Falls and on the old the President to withhold it from publica-DATA. prisonment.

From the National Intelligencer. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Upon the Finances.

This report, always looked for with great interest, is of more general importance at the present than any former time in the financial history of the country. This report, it will be observed, is made annually honoring me with an invitation to the by law, not to the President, but to Con- meeting which the Democracy propose to gress-the body to which is confided the hold in your city on the 23d inst., has been situation of our country, and of its future entire subject of revenue, taxation, and but just received. I regret that it is not in

assurance that the finances of the United land, have good cause to rejoice in the re-States, notwithstanding the continued deand most carnest attention, after providing preciation of the currency, are in a more strate in language not to be misunderstood. for our self-preservation. I am free to satisfactory condition than they were a that the people have not forgotten the acknowledge that three years experience year ago. Nearly five hundred millions of teachings of their fathers, and are resolved has produced a radical change of my opin- interest-bearing notes, certificates of in- to preserve the free institutions, so wise ion on the subject of labor. At the close debtedness, and of temporary loans, have and so efficient, which they bequeathed to of the war in 1865, our negroes seemed been paid or converted into bonds, and the them. well-disposed, and inclined (as I then public debt has been reduced by sixty mil-"The policy of contracting the currency, al- is greater, or more appalling, than those

ough not eaf reed to the extent authorized by law, has prevented an expansion of credits, to of political equality with the white man dent's message, reports of the Secretaries, of industry, and make for the country a correct is always as incentive, and has had no o the healthy bannes from which it was diverted during the war, and although income-Unfortunately for us, and our beloved have been small and trade generally inactive, in

A contrast is drawn by the Secretary between the critical condition of the finances The immediate causes which produced at the close of the war and the present com- opinion of a large majority, I shall exertail paratively satisfactory state of things. The the ability I may possess to save the counmost powerful influence in cementing freedmen in our midst is patent to all and Secretary relied much upon the authority try from so dire a calamity. The best and unnecessary to recapitulate here. It is to issue the seven-thirty Treasury notes .sufficient to say that, with me at least, the The people, with the zealous and able sup- to deprive the negro of the franchise in hope is abandoned of moulding them into port of the public press, without distincsteady, industrious and useful citizens. I tion of party, promptly took up the entire in it will be heeded by Congress, but they record, with pleasure, many exceptions issue, to the great relief of the Governwill be heeded by the people, who, in the which have come under my observation, but ment. The national banks, too, gave effithe number is few in proportion to the cient aid, by liberal subscriptions, to the effort for the support of the Government brethren of the South. Independent of In this view of the subject, and under eredit

demption of United States notes For the last fully pursued, and the result upon the whole, has been satisfactory to the Secretary, and, as he be- hundred millions of dollars. To meet this lieves, to a large majority of the people.

derstand, that all the real, substantial, tan- 1st of January, 1869, or, at the farthest, tory, but in the history of all other Govern-The conditions indispensable for resump-

> "First The funding or payment of the balance | States bordering on the Mississippi. It is of interest-bearing notes, and a continued con- this: That if what has been done and is

in regard to the funded deb

osperity of the country involves the great ques- such a dominion. If an internicing war is s rendered effeminate and feeble. Hence which are new engaging the attention of the peo- abandon the home of their fathers and seek

great force and clearness, the great ques- with their marshals and other officers, the In my next, I will present my views on tion of a return to a speciest undard. The custom house officials, and all others, will views presented by him in his report two be negroes, and you of the West, with years ago, in favor of a return to specie your vast business connected with the river payments, were promptly approved by a in all your transactions as far as these may esolution of the House of Representatives, depend, as they must to a great extent and seemed to be heartily responded to by upon the justice and capacity of such of the people. Congress limited the extent | ficials, will have to submit for years to come of contraction, and the Secretary has con- to such an administration of the laws of formed with it, continuing the reduction, your country, as almost absolute ignorance with the exception of some months, when may be capable of.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The President's He refers especially to the demoralizing tory bordering upon it. That a forcible

ing under which they were issued." Commerce and industry cannot thrive, tions have recently been held, even those

The excessive duties levied upon some foreign imports are shown to be very pretion is concerned, a middle passage be- The general impression to-night is that but judicial to our foreign commerce, navigation, and ship-building. Reduction is re-

> As to the internal revenue, he recommends the system of reduction proposed by

The Secretary makes a statement to show

in gold, both interest and principal.

The struggle for the mission to Mexico the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing grows warm, there being a number of ap- it than by an issue of bonds to be known as the plicants for the position. Gen. Kilpatrick, consolidated debt of the United States, bearing our present minister to Chili, is anxious to six per cent interest, and having twenty years to ful cigar stand with a musical box attached get nearer home, and would be pleased to run, into which all other obligations of the Gov- which had been sent, with any other handbe commissioned to Mexico. The others one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-nnual winner to present it to him. The raffle oc-Arizona, Nugent of California, La Rientre paid over to the States, according to their popu- curred, and the prize was won by a gentletion. By this means all the bonds, wherever held, man from Baltimore, Mr. would be taxed alike, and a general distribution quested that Miss M. C. H---, the inter-Consul to Canada, and Mr. McMahon of of them to be secured. -uch taxes, including the levies for t e county and municipal purposes, Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, as the repre- now, as a general thing, exceed one per cent, but getting up the raffle, should present it in when the debts incurred for the payment of bounties are paid, (and it most of the states they are Miss M ——, approaching the ex-President. has filed her application for the mission to already in the process of rapid extinction.) and England upon the presumption that Mr. economy is again practiced in the administration said : E. Mulford, collector of Third District of Adams will be called home to take a po- of Sta e affairs, this indirect assessment will be quite likely to equal the tax assessed upon other the gentleman who won the prize, and of those property. If the debt to be funded shall amount ladies and gentlemen who contributed, I present to \$2,000,000,000, the amount to be reserved and you this token of our respect for you, the Presibut three applicants mentioned, viz: S. paid to the States annually would be \$20,000,000, dent of the Confederate States. We only wish we which would give to each of the States, in gold, had something more worthy of your acceptance

> Cellection of Excise Duties. William Prescott Smith, Esq., collector

of internal revenue for the third district of Maryland, visited Europe during the past summer, and while in England devoted considerable attention to the subject of col-lecting the excise duty upon spirite in ladies of Norfolk, who held a fair for a charitable It is probable that Mr. Saillwell will be lecting the excise duty upon spirits in Great Britain and Ireland. He has emthree resolutions. In presenting the reson as the Senate did not decide at the last bodied the result of his investigations in friends, and I cannot forget the circumstance that session whether to reject or confirm him. an interesting report to Commissioner the Holy Father, the head of your Church, was Wells. There are but seven distilleries in the first sovereign who sent me his blessing in my England, and some three hundred in Scotland and Ireland together. The tax levied manner as in like contracts where all the parties a seat near the clerk, but subsequently lest ment that he declines the honor no action upon spirits is equivalent to \$2.80 per wine will be had upon applications for the mis- gallon, and the measures taken by the Government to secure its payment are very stringent, amounting to a complete system message yesterday, did not obtain copies at of espionage and custody of the distilleries. be worse now than he was at the opening message yesterday, did not obtain copies at the White House. The individuals charged The character of appointing and tenure of the most popular editor, and Jane with selling it have not recently visited the office are necessary elements of the success upon the most popular editor, and Jane of this system, which Mr. Smith adverts to says it shall go to the handsomest. Wily at some length, and his suggestions cannot Jane ! fail to have weight with practical men. Washington Chronicle.

The trial of President General Mosquera

Letter from Hon, Reverdy Johnson, The following letter was written in reply to an invitation to be present at the creat Democratic celebration at Cincinnati

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867. GENTLEMEN: Your letter of November 15 my power to accept it. You, and the friends The Secretary opens the report with the of constitutional liberty throughout the sult of the recent elections. They demon-

Of all the dangers which the Radical measures of the day have threatened, none which seek to place the negro on a footing That philosopher of our age (Mr. Jefferson). he is floored in standaring labor and increasing | deeply versed in the political history of the world, and when his intellect was in its meridian, told his countrymen that such an attempt would result, sooner or later, in a war of races, and cautioned them against it. as I lat embarras ment than in the United All the indications now being furnished by such an attempt in ten of our sister States, show the wisdom of this warning.

In common with the now ascertained most certain way of accomplishing this is such States, and secure it to all the whites; and this, I cannot doubt, will be done, for it cannot be that the white people of all the other States will protect themselves against a similar franchise and impose it upon their the dangers of such an attempt, the great and unavoidable expense attending it must cause every reflecting man to do all that he can to prevent it. The outlay now conse quent upon the attempt, including the military and the Freedmen's Bureau, require a disbursement of annually more than one the people throughout the entire country The Secretary suggests, as the time when | are burthened with an amount of taxation, pecie payments may be wholly resumed, the not only unexampled in their former his ments.

There is, too, another consideration which addresses itself especially to the the public faith being done under the military reconstruction bills, is not undone and arrested. the Third The restoration of the Southern States | States on the south side of the river, from under the control of the African race. The n of currency, taxation, and reconstruction, not the result, they will emigrate and their fortune elsewhere. This occurring. The Secretary proceeds to discuss, with the judges of the courts in those States

the state of business rendered it injudi- In the early days of the Government your ancestors insisted upon having a free The continuation of this policy he con- navigation on the river. This, at the siders as obviously wise, and proceeds to time, was impeded by Spain or France show that it has had the happiest results, who owned, at different periods, the territo for the purpose of securing such a naviferson was so impressed with this that he freed from absolute servitude, with the be if it was under the dominion of Spain or France. You will have St. Domingous

I have, however, now no apprehension time represented in Congress, where elecfirmest hold, has, by a decided majority, determined not to intrust the African

Congratulating you, not only on the rigorous constitution of the patient will eventually also on the completion of the structure which will make more intimate than ever your State and Kentucky. I remain, with great respect, your obe

dient servant. REVERDY JOHNSON. Messrs. H. Ratterman, J. B. Mooney and others, Committee.

Ex-President Davis and the Catholics. After the postponement of the trial of President Davis in Richmond last week, that it was the design and understanding he spent some days with his friends of that now is.

Upon the popular question of taxing the | On Thursday evening in company with United States securities, the Secretary Judge Ould, Mr. Davis visited the rooms urday says: Whilst he was enjoying the delicacies at

the supper table, the ladies and gentlemen present agreed to raffle off a most beauti esting young lady who was instrumental in

Mr. Davis - In the name and at the request of but, after looking around the table, find nothin more suitable, and, though email the gift, we hope you will accept it. We wish from our hearts every blessing for yourself and family.

In reply, Mr. Davis said:

I thank you and the ladies and gentlemen for your kindness, and will place this with the gold purpose last spring. Your kindness will not be forgotten. The Catholics have always been my misfortunes. May God bless you all. After which Mr. Davis departed, amidst

the adieus and blessings of those present

Jane Swisshelm is the recipient of very sweet talk from the Pittsburg editors. She has the management of a fair which is to

A cat in Lewiston, Maine, has learned to trade the mice which it catches for pieces of

meat. The New York Herald suggests that Joe battle-field of Lundy's Lane. The General tion until the message was delivered in states that his health is improved, and de-Congress, for they knew that the copies has resulted in the infliction of the ridicu-Coburn travel with the Stanton-Anthony they used were obtained upon that pleage lous penalty of \$12 fine and two years im- considers the manly art as essential to their